

Student Study Guide for “Thunder Rose”

Make sure you finished your definitions to the vocabulary using the glossary in the book. If you did not, complete at home. Use your book to answer these questions on a sheet of paper to help study for the test on “Thunder Rose”.

Vocabulary:

branded	constructed	daintily	devastation
lullaby	pitch	resourceful	thieving
veins	cantankerous	irascible	varmint

- Why did Rose lasso the outlaws?
- Why did Rose catch hold of the clouds?
- Describe Rose.
- Why was the lullaby that Rose’s parents sang so important?
- What happened after Rose took the outlaws to the sheriff?
- What was the author’s main purpose in this selection?
- In the story, Rose asked, “Is this the fork in the road with which I have my final supper?” What does this mean?
- How were Rose and her pa alike?
- Why is the setting of the Old West important to the story?
- At birth, how was Rose different from newborn babies?
- How did Rose’s parents feel about having such an unusual child?
- What is something that Tater and the windstorm had in common?

“Thunder Rose” Reading and Grammar Skills

Grammar Skills

A **complete subject** is the part of the sentence that tells whom and what the sentence is about.

A **simple subject** is the most important word in the complete subject.

A gentle lullaby relaxes everyone. —————> Simple subject – lullaby



Complete subject – A gently lullaby

A **complete predicate** is the part of a sentence that tells what the subject is or does.

A **simple predicate** is the most important word in the complete predicate.

My aunt **plays lullabies on the piano.** —————> Simple predicate – plays



Complete predicate – plays lullabies on the piano

A **fragment** is a group of words that lacks a subject and a predicate.

Example of a **fragment**: The wind inside a tornado

A **run-on sentence** is two or more complete sentences run together.

Example of a **run-on sentence**: A tornado can be called a twister it is also called a cyclone.

Reading Skill

An **effect** is what happened as a result of a cause. A **cause** is what made something happen.

Words such as why, because, and as a result are clues to cause-effect relationships.

If there are no clue words, ask yourself, “Why did this event happen? What happened as a result of this event?”

An effect may become the cause of another effect.

